(No. 12.)

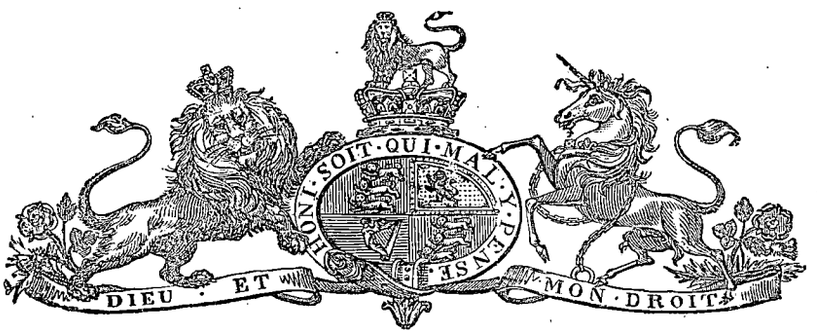
1866.

TASMANIA.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, 1865 AND 1866.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, 31 July, 1866.



Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 1st July, 1865.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions to Superior Schools.

The Council have decided to award the two Exhibitions of the value of £50 each, placed at their disposal by Parliament, to

H. B. LEACH, and
W. F. BARRETT,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 20th July, 1863.

By Order of the Council,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 13th June, 1865.

WE have the honor to present to the Council of Education a Report of the Sixth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

The Examination commenced on the 5th instant, and occupied four days. It embraced eight subjects, of which each Examiner undertook four. Under this arrangement, as in former years, while each Examiner is especially responsible for one half of the Examination, we present the result as our united decision respecting the merits of the competitors.

No alteration was made in the distribution of subjects, nor in the scale of numerical values, which were adopted by the Examiners last year.

Ten boys offered themselves as competitors, of whom three were examined at Launceston, simultaneously with the rest, under the superintendence of your Secretary; the papers of questions being forwarded to them, and their work transmitted to the Examiners from day to day.

Every subject was attempted by all the Candidates except the Greek paper, which was declined by three of them.

The following remarks will describe the work of the competitors in the several subjects. The annexed Table will exhibit in detail a numerical estimate of its value.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The grammatical questions and the parsing were generally well done; the mistakes in spelling as few as it would be reasonable to expect; the neatness and style of the handwriting were for the most part admirable. None of the Candidates appeared equal to original

composition even of the simplest character. The papers of Leach on this subject were excellent; those of Barrett, Hales, Quick, Perkins, and Burgess very creditable. A higher number of marks in this and other subjects might have been obtained by the competitors had they economised their time better during the examination, by avoiding the introduction of superfluous matter into their answers; an error attributable in part to an apparent desire of displaying any irrelevant knowledge they might possess, and in part to a want of attention to the precise scope of the several questions.—F. W. Q.

French.—Four acquitted themselves creditably, and four others pretty well. Hales' work was very good. Martin and Perkins were nearly equal, and showed considerable knowledge of the language.—A. D.

Latin.—The translations into English of passages from the prescribed books were, for the most part, very carefully done; the answers to the grammatical questions and the parsing were less satisfactory. Only 4 of the Candidates made any attempt at Latin prose, and their work betrayed gross and inexcusable grammatical errors; not one of them proved equal to the task of translating a short and easy sentence into correct Latin. In this subject Burgess acquitted himself the best, while Barrett, Quick, Perkins, and Leach did very creditably.—F. W. Q.

Greek.—This paper was declined by three boys. Of those who attempted it, Burgess and Leach answered very well, and two others, Quick and Barrett, showed that they had prepared carefully the book prescribed; but none have much knowledge of the grammar of the language, and several have not yet mastered its easiest forms of inflexion.—A. D.

Arithmetic and Algebra.—This paper was not generally done well. Five failed signally, not answering accurately the most elementary questions. Nearly every question, however, was answered aright by one or other. Leach's work was remarkably accurate; full marks are assigned for nearly the whole of his Arithmetic, and a considerable portion of the Algebra questions. Barrett and Burgess were very nearly equal, and acquitted themselves creditably.—A. D.

Euclid.—In this subject there appears a manifest improvement upon the results of previous Examinations; the propositions were, for the most part, very correctly written out, but there was a want of intelligence displayed in the failure on the part of all to apply the reasoning employed in the 1st book of Euclid to the solution of questions which should have presented no difficulty. Burgess, whose work in this subject was excellent, would have obtained many more marks had he not mistaken the meaning of one of the questions, and written out the demonstration of no less than six propositions when only the enunciations were required —F. W. Q.

Geography.—Five of the Candidates obtained more than half the maximum number of marks allotted to this subject. The papers of Perkins were the best, those of Barrett, Leach, Burgess, and Quick very good.—F. W. Q.

History.—This paper was done creditably by Perkins, Leach, Barrett, and Burgess. The work of the rest was generally of little value, and showed that they had not read carefully the books prescribed.—A. D.

It will be seen that H. B. Leach has attained the highest place, the number of his marks being not less than the greatest attained at any former Examination. We recommend him for an Exhibition, and certify that he is, in our opinion, well deserving of it.

We have formed the same opinion of the two Candidates whose names appear next on the list; viz., W. F. Barrett and Murray Burgess; and only forbear to recommend either of them for an Exhibition because we regard their merits as virtually equal. Each has proved himself a little superior to the other in several subjects, but the aggregate value of their respective attainments is very nearly the same.

We recommend that the names of the three boys who stand next on the list,—Perkins, Quick, and Hales,—be published as having attained an honorable place. Of these, each of the two first would have been recommended as worthy of the Exhibition if they had not been outstripped in the race by other competitors.

We are of opinion that the diminution in the number of Candidates this year as compared with former years affords no just cause for discouragement. For the attainments of the foremost competitors are not lower than last year, and are considerably beyond those on which the Examiners have reported in several previous years. This will appear from a comparison of the average number of marks attained by the first six Candidates at the several Examinations. These have been 345 in the year 1860, and in the succeeding years 567, 553, 608, 638, and 631, the maximum of numerical value being 1200 throughout the period. Meanwhile the difficulty of the Examination Papers has been increased in several subjects. The large increase from the average of the first year to that of

the last has been obtained by gradual improvement in the attainments of the Candidates with little fluctuation from year to year, and is, we think, in a high degree satisfactory. It is likely that the decrease this year in the number of competitors is very much owing to the fact that boys and their instructors are better able than formerly to calculate the chances of success, and that some now decline to compete for the Exhibition because they have not sufficient confidence that they will even reach the standard of honorable distinction. The beneficial effects, however, of this competition extend far beyond the limits of the little band of Candidates at each Examination. We believe that it has produced, and is sustaining, a marked improvement in the work of education throughout the Colony.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *B.A.*
F. W. QUILTER, *M.A.*

TABULATED RESULTS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.		SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	*English Language.*	*French.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Arithmetic and Algebra.*	*Euclid*	*Geography.*	*History.*	TOTAL.
		yrs.	*mts.*	[*Maximum No. of Marks*.....		**200**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**1200**
1	Leach, Henry Bassett.....	13	2	Private Tuition, Launceston	Leach, R.	157	43	85	79	135	71	89	98	757
2	Barrett, William F.	13	2	High School, Hobart Town	Harris, R. D., Rev.	132	44	93	68	106	73	91	93	700
3	Burgess, Murray ..	13	6	Ditto	Ditto	121	47	103	82	104	72	81	86	696
4	Perkins, Herbert H.	13	8	Hutchins School, Hobart Town	Buckland, J. R., Rev.	121	65	88	26	54	64	104	102	624
5	Quick, Thomas T...	13	5	Horton College, Ross	Fox, William W.	125	47	89	71	74	63	81	52	602
6	Hales, William P..	13	6	Church Grammar School	Brooke, W. A., Rev.	127	75	40	—	41	17	66	44	410

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.

Monday Morning, 5th June, 1865.

[Three hours.]

Rev. F. W. QUILTER, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Explain the terms mood, abstract noun, apposition, syntax, auxiliary verb, disjunctive conjunction, and distinguish between conjunctions and prepositions.

2. What adjectives alone admit of degrees of comparison; and when is the comparative and superlative usually formed by prefixing the words "more" and "most" instead of affixing "er" and "est" to the positive degree?

3. Give the past tense and complete participle of these verbs,—crow, hew, light, span, spring, sink, slide, seat, strew, seethe.

4. Give examples in which passive and intransitive verbs are followed by the objective case, and show that some verbs may be used either transitively or intransitively.

5. Explain the origin and meaning of the prefixes in these words,—seductive, accede, anatomy, forsake, epitome, to-morrow. What affixes, from Saxon, Latin, and Greek derivations respectively, are used to designate the diminutive form of nouns?

6. Construct short sentences illustrating the difference of meaning between these words,—contrary—opposite; discovery—invention; genuine—authentic; interfere—interpose; arrogant—insolent; different—distinct.

7. What occupation or profession in life would you prefer to follow? Give your reasons for your choice.

8. Correct the errors in grammar and spelling in the following passage:—I've jest red abowt a noo Man o' War's Man wot they're Goin too Larnch kawld the Miniature wich konsiderin Her sighs strikes Me his a reglur Miss Nomur. Howsever lett that pars. pepl now a days Give there tshildren hod names.—my Lanlady's darter neerly kil'd a Literman nott long ago for makin Game ov Her krinolean and she's kawl'd Harry Adney! a name i bleeve taken From the greeshun mithologuy and signefyin as i hunderstand a young Ooman wots pertiklerly fond of a needl and Thred.

9. "Mislike me not for my complexion,
"The *shadow'd* livery of the burnish'd sun,
"To *whom* I am a neighbour and *near bred.*
"Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
"*Where* Phœbus' fire *scarce* thaws the icicles,
"And let us make incision *for* your love,
"To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.
"I tell thee, lady, this aspect of *mine*
"Hath *fear'd* the valiant; by my love, I swear,
"The best-regarded virgins of our clime
"Have loved it too: I would not change this hue,
"Except to steal your thoughts, my gentle queen."

In the above passage first parse the words printed in Italics, and then express the sense of the whole in simple prose as briefly as you can.

HISTORY. *Monday Afternoon, 5th June,* 1865.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. State some particulars of the following events; viz.—The destruction of Jericho; the death of Agag; the slaughter of the priests at Nob; the battle of Gilboa; and the revolt of Absalom.

2. Who were the Gibeonites? Describe their submission in the time of Joshua. What do we read about them in the reigns of Saul and David?

3. Give some account of the life and death of Socrates.

4. Relate some particulars of the battles at Cunaxa and Leuctra.

5. Give an account of the Peace brought about by Antalcidas.

6. Relate the career of Marius.

7. Give a short account of the Mithridatic Wars.

8. Write some particulars of the following events; viz.—The conquest of Ireland; the battle of Bannockburn; and the battle of Poitiers.

9. Give some account of the Great Charter, the Constitutions of Clarendon, and the first establishlishment of the House of Commons.

GREEK. *Tuesday Morning, 6th June,* 1865.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Decline βίος, the tenses ἔσομαι and ἐγενόμην, and the participle νικῶν.

2. Write the 3 Pl. 2 Aor. Indic. Pass. of διαφθείρω, and the Acc. Plur. Masc. 1 Aor. Part. Pass. of κρίνω.

3. Translate into English:

(1.) Ὅτε ἁλοὺς καὶ πωλούμενος ἠρωτήθη, τί οἶδε ποιεῖν, ἀπεκρίνατο, ἀνδρῶν ἄρχειν· καὶ πρὸς τὸν κήρυκα, κήρυσσε, ἔφη, εἴ τις ἐθέλει δεσπότην αὑτῷ πρίασθαι. Ἔλεγε τῷ Ξενιάδῃ, τῷ πριαμένῳ αὐτὸν, δεῖν πείθεσθαι αὐτῷ, εἰ καὶ δοῦλος εἴη· καὶ γὰρ ἰατρὸς ἢ κυβερνήτης εἰ δοῦλος εἴη, πεισθῆναι δεῖν αὐτῷ.

(2.) Αἰσχύλος ὁ τραγῳδὸς ἐκρίνετο ἀσεβείας ἐπί τινι δράματι. Ἑτοίμων οὖν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων βάλλειν αὐτὸν λίθοις, Ἀμεινίας ὁ νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς, διακαλυψάμενος τὸ ἱμάτιον, ἔδειξε τὸν πῆχυν ἔρημον τῆς χειρός. Ἔτυχε δὲ ἀριστεύων ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ὁ Ἀμεινίας, ἀποβεβληκὼς τὴν χεῖρα, καὶ πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἀριστείων ἔτυχεν. Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον οἱ δικασταὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τὸ πάθος, ὑπεμνήσθησαν τῶν ἔργων αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀφῆκαν τὸν Αἰσχύλον.

(3.) Ἀντίγονος πρός τινα μακαρίζουσαν αὐτὸν γραῦν, εἰ ᾔδεις, ἔφη, ὦ μῆτερ, ὅσων κακῶν μεστόν ἐστι τουτὶ τὸ ῥάκος, δείξας τὸ διάδημα, οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ κοπρίας κείμενον αὐτὸ ἐβάστασας.

(4.) Ὅτε Κροῖσος ἦρχε Λυδῶν, τὸν ἀδελφὸν μεθ' αὑτοῦ κατέστησεν ἄρχοντα. Προσελθὼν δέ τις τῶν Λυδῶν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, εἶπε, πάντων ἐπὶ γῆς καλῶν ὁ ἥλιος ἀνθρώποις αἴτιός ἐστι, καὶ οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη τῶν ἐπὶ γῆς, μὴ τοῦ ἡλίου ἐπιλάμποντος· ἀλλ' εἰ θέλουσι δύο ἥλιοι γενέσθαι, κίνδυνος πάντα συμφλεχθέντα διαφθαρῆναι.

4. In (1) parse ἁλούς. In (2) why is ἔρημον without an article? In (3) parse ᾔδεις. What is the force of ι in τουτί? In (4) parse συμφλεχθέντα. Shew how the particles οὐ and μὴ differ.

5. Translate into Greek:

(1.) Wisdom is a more valuable possession than riches.

(2.) He said that the rest of mankind lived that they might eat, but that he ate that he might live.

(3.) She would have grieved for her daughter if, at least she were a mother.

In (1) τίμιος is Greek for valuable; in (2) ἐσθίω, I eat; in (3) ἀλγῶ, I grieve.

GEOGRAPHY. *Tuesday Afternoon, 6th June,* 1865.

[Three hours.]

Rev. F. W. Quilter, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Explain carefully the terms Estuary, Watershed, Delta, Headlands, Ecliptic, Frith, Steppe, Latitude, and Sirocco.

2. Where are the Capes Comorin, Verde, and Farewell; the Islands Bute, Java, Nova Zembla, and Mauritius; the Straights of Magellan and Bonifacio; the Lakes Huron and Ladoga; and the Towns Quebec, Cairo, Antioch, Dresden, Archangel, Montreal, and Stockholm?

3. Mention the chief Rivers which run into the Baltic, the Countries through which they flow, and the chief Towns on their banks.

4. Where are the following Sea-ports, and in what articles do they trade?—Palermo, Savannah, Marseilles, Belfast, Sydney, and Kurrachee.

5. From what countries does England obtain its chief supplies of corn, wine, oil, timber, coffee, hides, guano, and indigo?

6. What are the boundaries of the following countries on the north, south, east, and west respectively:—Egypt, Sweden, China, Labrador, Arabia, Holland, Syria, and Turkey in Europe?

7. What are the British Possessions in America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania?

8. Draw a Map of the East Coast of England, and mark the chief Sea-port Towns, Headlands, and River-mouths.

LATIN. *Wednesday Morning, 7th June,* 1865.

Rev. F. W. Quilter, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Translate into English the following passages:—

Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo, tranquilla per *alta*—
Horresco referens—immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora *tendunt:*
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubæque
Sanguineæ *exsuperant* undas: pars cetera pontum
Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva *tenebant,*
*Ardentes*que oculos suffecti sanguine et *igni,*
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.

Diverso interea *miscentur* mœnia luctu
Et magis atque magis, quanquam secreta parentis
Anchisæ domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somno, et *summi* fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto.

Tum vero omne mihi visum *considere* in ignes
Ilium, et ex *imo* verti Neptunia Troja:
Ac veluti, *summis antiquam* in montibus ornum
Quum, ferro accisam *crebris*que bipennibus, instant
Eruere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur,
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat;
Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta *supremum*
*Congemuit, traxit*que jugis avulsa ruinam.

2. Parse the words printed in Italics, and give the present infinitive active, the perfect active, and supines (if any) of the several verbs, and the three degrees of comparison of the several adjectives.

Where was Tenedos? Whence did Troja derive its several appellations of Ilium, Dardania, Teucria, and Neptunia?

What is the usual meaning of verbs ending in -sco and -urio; of adjectives in -ax and -osus; of nouns in -etum and -trix?

3. Give the precise meaning or derivation of the words auriga, perequitare, esseda, præceps, adytum, exuviæ, fistuca, fibula, ephippium, triplex, armamenta, supplicatio, delubrum.

4. Translate into English the following passages:—

Quod ubi Cæsar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit; quæ res magno usui nostris fuit.

Quod quum animadvertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat.

Hæc directa materia injecta contexebantur, ac longuriis cratibusque consternebantur; ac nihilo secius sublicæ et ad inferiorem partem fluminis oblique agebantur, quæ, pro ariete subjectæ, et cum omni opere conjunctæ, vim fluminis exciperent, et aliæ item supra pontem mediocri spatio, ut, si arborum trunci sive naves dejiciendi operis causa essent a barbaris missæ, his defensoribus earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent.

5. Give the gender and genitive case singular of abies, litus, labes, jusjurandum, sermo, virgo, obses, quies, nix, hæres, caro, æs, as.

6. Translate into Latin each of the following sentences in two different ways:—

Cæsar sent ambassadors to sue for peace.
Brutus asked Cæsar why he surrounded his camp with a ditch.
He told me that he preferred death to slavery.
He says that he is the first. They may be happy.
I have 25 cows. My name is George.

7. Transfer the following speech from the "oratio obliqua" to the "oratio recta."

Cæsar respondit, "Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare; neque ullos in Gallia vacare agros, qui, dari tantæ præsertim multitudini sine injuriâ possint; sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, quorum sint legati apud se, et de Suevorum injuriis querantur, et a se auxilium petant: hoc se Ubiis imperaturum."

8. How many days were there in the Roman months, and how were they divided? Write in Latin, "June 7th, 1865."

9. Translate one only of the two following passages; either the first into Latin Hexameters, or the second into Latin Prose:—

But father Anchises (his) eyes to the stars joyful
effero
Uplifted and extended (his) hands with (his) voice to-the-heaven.
flecto
O Almighty Jove, if thou art moved by any prayers,
pietas
Behold us (I ask) this alone; and if we deserve your regard
deinde
Then grant (us) help, O father, and confirm these omens.
senior fari que
Scarcely had the old-man said these (words) when with-a-sudden crash
labor
It thundered on-the-left-hand and from-the-heaven having-glided through the shades (of night)
multus ducens
A star ran (along the sky) with-its-lengthened light having-the-appearance-of a torch.

conspicio
But the enemy—as soon as ever they beheld our cavalry, whose number amounted to 5000, although they themselves had not more than 800 horsemen, since those who had
frumentor
crossed over the Mosa for the sake of foraging had not yet returned, while our men were in no fear, because their ambassadors had but a short time since gone away from Cæsar, and
peto induciæ
that day had been requested by them for a truce—having made an attack upon our men, quickly routed them.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Wednesday Afternoon, 7th June, 1865.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner*.

1. From thirty millions seventeen thousand and four subtract five millions sixteen hundred and nine. Write the remainder in words.

2. Find the sum and product of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{5}$.

3. What is the cost of 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. at 3*s*. 4*d*. a lb.?

4. How much per cent. is 2*s*. 8*d*. of £1 7*s*.?

5. Divide 0·006 by 60.

6. Add together $\frac{17}{51}$, $\frac{8}{3}\times\frac{41}{34}$, $\frac{4}{5\frac{1}{10}}$, and 0·666... .

7. What is meant by discount? Find the discount on a bill of £225 payable a year and a half hence, when the rate of interest is 6 per cent.

8. Divide £12 7*s*. 6*d*. between A and B so that A's portion shall be $\frac{2}{7}$ of B's.

9. Find the value of $\dfrac{a+b}{a-b}$ when $a=\frac{1}{2}$, $b=\frac{2}{5}$.

10. Multiply $a+b+\sqrt{ab}$ by $\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}$.

11. Divide $a + b$ by $\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}$.

12. Solve the following equations:—

$$52 - 3(4x - 1) = 19.$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 12x - y &= 7 \\ 12y - x &= 59 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$x + 1 - \frac{12}{x - 1} = 6.$$

13. Divide 20 into two such parts that one is the square of the other.

14. If the numerator of a certain fraction be multiplied by the denominator, the product will be 20: and if 1 be added to the numerator the fraction will be equal to 1.

15. A person travelled 48 miles in 2 more hours than he travelled miles per hour. At what rate did he travel?

FRENCH. *Thursday Morning, 8th June,* 1865.

[Three hours.]

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the participles, and the 1st pers. sing. past definite, of the following verbs:—Frapper, agir, dire, ouvrir, joindre, naître, connaître, faire, suivre, venir, boire, mettre.

2. Translate into English:

Il prit Numa par la main; et l'entraînant dans l'endroit le plus retiré de la forêt, ils s'assirent sur le gazon, et le vieillard lui dit ces paroles: Numa, vous n'êtes pas mon fils. A ces mots, une pâleur mortelle se répand sur le visage du jeune homme, et sa main tremble dans celle de Tullus. Le grand-prêtre s'en aperçoit, et, le serrant contre son sein, il se hâte d'ajouter: Va, je serai toujours ton père; ce nom m'est aussi cher qu'à toi. Mais apprends l'histoire de ta naissance, et connais à quelles hautes destinées tu es appelé par le ciel.

Parse the words *prit, s'assirent, connais.*

3. Translate into French:

Are you Englishmen? Yes, we are.
You have bread, give some to the poor.
It is your turn to speak.
Whose house is this?
No one is foolish enough to believe it.

4. Translate into English:

Je n'ai jamais vu la cour, et je ne puis te donner d'avis sur la manière de s'y conduire; mais je connais les devoirs d'un homme, et il faut être homme partout. Rends aux places éminentes le respect que l'on est convenu de leur accorder: rends à la vertu, dans tous les états, le culte que la vertu mérite. Fuis les méchants, sans paraître les craindres; sois réservé, même avec les bons. Ne profane pas l'amitié, en prodiguant le nom d'ami. Pèse tes paroles, et réfléchis avant d'agir. Sois toujours en garde contre ton premier mouvement, excepté lorsqu'il te porte à secourir un malheureux. Respecte les vieillards et les femmes; plains les faibles, et sois le soutien de tous les infortunés.

5. In the above passage find ten words of Latin origin, and from which English words are derived; giving in each case the Latin original, and the English derivative word.

6. Give the derivation of the following words:—La, pas, bientôt, lorsque, peu, comment.

7. Translate into French:

When he was alone in his father's garden, the boy used to amuse himself with throwing stones into all the neighbouring gardens, without reflecting that he might wound somebody. M. Dubois had noticed this, and had reproved him severely for it, threatening to chastise him if he ever did so again. But unfortunately the child did not know, or could not be convinced, that we ought not to do anything wrong even when we are alone, because God is always near us, and sees all we do. One day, when his father had gone out, thinking there was no one present, and therefore that no one would punish him, he filled his pocket with pebbles, and began to fling them in every direction.

EUCLID, Book I. *Thursday Afternoon, 8th June,* 1865.

[Three hours.]

Rev. F. W. Quilter, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Define the different kinds of triangles and of quadrilateral figures used in the 1st Book of Euclid, and write down the postulates.

2. Prove that parallelograms upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

3. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, prove that the sides which subtend the equal angles are equal to one another.

4. Prove that the angles which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it are either two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.

5. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, show that the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

6. Prove that the opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another.

7. By means of the annexed figure (fig. to Prop. xvi.) prove that the exterior angle A C D of the triangle A B C is greater than the interior and opposite angle A B C.

8. Write out the enunciations of the annexed figures :—(figures to Propositions vii., xiv., xviii., xxi., xxxii., and xli.)

9. Answer the following questions, giving reasons for your answers :—

(*a*) Is it possible for two straight lines never to meet when produced, and yet not be parallel?

(*b*) Can a triangle be formed of straight lines whose lengths are respectively two, three, and six yards?

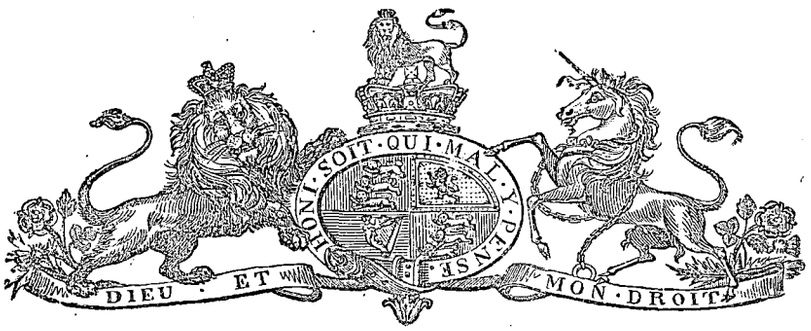
(*c*) To how many right angles are the interior angles of an octagon equal?

(*d*) If A B C be an equilateral triangle having one of its angles bisected at A by a line A D meeting B C in D, what fraction of a right angle is the angle B A D?

(*e*) What is the perpendicular altitude of the roof of a shed of which the span B C is 8 feet and the rafters A B and A C 5 feet each?

N.B.—In writing out the Propositions attention must be paid to spelling, handwriting, and punctuation, and no symbols or abbreviations may be used.

JAMES BARNARD,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA.



Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 13th June, 1866.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions to Superior Schools.

The Council have decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award two Exhibitions, each of the value of £50, to

CHARLES REIBEY BUCKLAND, and
SYDNEY EVELYN INNES,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations dated 8th September, 1865.

By Order of the Council,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS FOR EXHIBITIONS.

12th June, 1866.

WE have the honor of presenting to the Tasmanian Council of Education a Report of the Seventh Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

The Examination commenced on the 4th day of the present month, and ended on the 7th, occupying six hours of each day. The same numerical values were assigned to the several subjects as at the last Examination. Six boys offered themselves as competitors.

Our remarks respecting each subject will describe the results of the Examination, which are exhibited in detail in the annexed Table.

ENGLISH.—None of the Candidates obtained half marks in this subject, whereas last year, when the questions given were certainly not less difficult, no fewer than six of the competitors obtained above 120 out of 200 marks. The falling off this year was principally apparent in the spelling, in the want of an accurate verbal knowledge of the rules of grammar, and in a failure in the application of the rules. The handwriting was, on the whole, creditable.—F.W.Q.

FRENCH.—Buckland answered very well in this subject, and Guesdon fairly. Innes had prepared carefully the book prescribed. The rest showed very little knowledge of the language.—A.D.

LATIN.—The examination in this subject contrasts unfavourably with that of previous years. Buckland alone did really well. The translations into English from the books prescribed of Guesdon and Innes were very fair. With the exception of Buckland, the parsing and grammatical answers of all were faulty, and the attempts at Latin Prose and Verse complete failures.—F.W.Q.

GREEK.—This subject was declined by Guesdon. Buckland's work was good, showing a sound elementary knowledge of the grammar, and careful preparation of the books prescribed. Innes answered some of the questions pretty well. The work of the rest was of little or no value.—A.D.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.—Innes' work was the best. Featherstone and Buckland also acquitted themselves creditably. The others answered well only a few of the easier questions.—A.D.

EUCLID.—Buckland and Guesdon did well in this subject. The work of Innes was deficient only in quantity; what he did was correct, and he was the only one who displayed a perception of the true sequences of proof.—F.W.Q.

GEOGRAPHY.—The answers to the questions displayed a satisfactory acquaintance with the subject on the part of all. The papers of Buckland and Innes were good.—F.W.Q.

HISTORY.—Innes answered nearly all the questions in this subject very creditably. Featherstone and Clerk showed that they had read the books carefully. The work of the rest was not good, and that of two was remarkably bad.—A.D.

We recommend Charles Buckland for an Exhibition. He has obtained considerably more than half the total number of marks, and is in our opinion deserving of the honor.

After much consideration we have decided on recommending Sydney Evelyn Innes for a second Exhibition. Some hesitation was caused by the fact that no standard of qualification has heretofore been fixed explicitly. It was implied, however, in the Report of the Examiners last year that half the total number of marks would be expected, and we are of opinion that that number should be the standard of qualification hereafter. For the present year we think that the general excellence of his work, and the fact that he is foremost in two subjects, justify us in recommending for the Exhibition one who has failed to obtain half the total number of marks. We further recommend that the name of Charles E. Featherstone be recorded as having reached the standard of honorable distinction.

This Examination presents some features for unfavourable comparison with that of last year. The number of competitors is smaller. They belong to two Schools only; whereas last year, and in former years, other Schools in various places, besides the Hutchins School and the High School, were represented by one or more boys. It must be added, that the highest number of marks obtained is less than it has been for several years past, and that the next to the highest is barely sufficient to justify a recommendation for an Exhibition. Experience, however, has shown that the results of competitive Examinations fluctuate considerably. We do not doubt that the maintenance of a high standard of qualification for the Exhibition, the great probability of any boy's success after careful preparation, and the certainty of failure without it, will continue to operate very beneficially throughout our Schools.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *B.A.*
F. W. QUILTER, *M.A.*

TABULATED RESULTS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.		SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	*English Language.*	*French.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Arithmetic and Algebra.*	*Euclid*	*Geography.*	*History.*	TOTAL.
				[*Maximum No. of Marks*.....		200	100	150	150	200	100	150	150	1200
		yrs.	*mts.*											
1.	Buckland, Charles Reibey.	13	8	Hutchins School, Hobart Town	Rev. J. R. Buckland	96	75	87	106	102	60	91	66	683
2.	Innes, Sydney Evelyn.	12	11	High School, Hobart Town	Rev. R. D. Harris	83	40	47	40	108	22	90	122	552
3.	Featherstone, Charles Edwin.	13	5	Ditto	Ditto	94	31	34	12	104	34	87	99	495

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE.

Monday Morning, 4th June, 1866.

[Three hours.]

Rev. F. W. QUILTER, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Passage to be written from dictation.

2. Explain the terms relative pronoun, predicate, verbal preposition, infinitive mood, collective noun, apposition.

3. Write the plurals of the following nouns:—ox, fox, grouse, sheep, penny, people, city, loaf, mouse, house. What is the difference in meaning between fish and fowl, and fishes and fowls?

4. Explain, giving examples, the force of the following terminations: -ment, -ist, -ly, -ble, -ate, -en.

5. Give the feminine forms of tiger, abbot, monk, hart, hind; the diminutives of man, lamb, goose, poet; the perfect tense and past participle of thread, freeze, climb, work, sew, tear, seat, slay; the comparatives and superlatives of humble, fore, ill, sly, lovely.

6. Form at least three adverbs and three prepositions by affixing a-, and be-, to other words, and write down three examples of compound nouns, three of compound adjectives, and three of compound adverbs.

7. State which Sovereign of England between Henry IV. and Elizabeth, both inclusive, you consider to have been the best Governor. Give your reasons for your answer.

8. Write the complete sense of the following passage, restricting yourself, as strictly as you can, to the use of Saxon words only:—

> "Human tradition, together with the revelations of physical science, concur in the declaration of the inspired Scriptures, that man and the animals associated with him were created under the direction of Divine Intelligence: and this conclusion is confirmed by the revelations of science respecting the terrestrial constitution of our planetary orb, which unequivocally indicate the direct intervention of creative power."

For Dictation.

It was indeed a dreadful evening. The howling of the storm mingled with the shrieks of the sea-fowl, and sounded like the dirge of those devoted beings, who, pent between a raging tide and an insurmountable precipice, toiled along their painful and dangerous path, often lashed by the spray of some giant billow, which threw itself higher on the beach than those that had preceded it. Each minute did their enemy gain ground perceptibly upon them. Still, however, loath to relinquish the last hopes of life, they bent their eyes upon the black rock pointed out by the mendicant. This beacon was yet distinctly visible among the breakers, and continued to be so, until they came to a turn in their precarious path, where an intervening projection of rock hid it from their sight, and the signal of safety was lost among a thousand white breakers, which, dashing upon the point of the promontory, rose in prodigious sheets of snowy foam, as high as the mast of a first-rate man-of-war, against the black brow of the precipice.

HISTORY. *Monday Afternoon, 4th June,* 1866.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the names of the father, and the wife, of Ahab; and the name of his successor. Also relate how punishment was inflicted on Ahab and his family.

2. Give some account of the usurpation of Athaliah, and relate how it ended.

3. Write some particulars about each of the following kings:—Uzziah, Manasseh, and Josiah.

4. What are the principal institutions ascribed to Numa?

5. Relate briefly the stories of Horatius Cocles, Mucius Scævola, M. Curtius, and Regulus.

6. Give some particulars of the following events:—The capture of Veii; the defeat at Caudium; and the victory of Duilius.

7. What were the principal events in the reign of Henry VI.?

8. Name in the order of succession the Sovereigns of the House of Lancaster, those of the House of York, and those of the House of Tudor.

9. State some particulars about each of the following persons; viz.—Owen Glendower, Joan of Arc, Perkin Warbeck, Thomas Cromwell, Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Pole, Catherine Parr, Sir Philip Sidney.

10. Give the dates of the following events; viz.—The beginning of the Babylonish Captivity; the foundation of Rome; the expulsion of the Tarquins; the battle of Agincourt; the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

GREEK. *Tuesday Morning, 5th June,* 1866.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Decline παῖς, the participle ἐλθών, and the tense ἐποιούμην.

2. Write the 1 Sing. Fut. Ind. Act., the 1 Plur. Perf. Ind. Act., and the 3 Sing. Perf. Ind. Pass. of the verbs γράφω, τάσσω, νέμω, and φράζω.

3. Translate into English:—

(1.) Ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βουλευομένους, ἀποστῆναι πρὸς Κῦρον, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας.

(2.) Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἱ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας. Ἐνταῦθα Ξέρξης, ὅτε ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομῆσαι ταῦτά τε τὰ βασίλεια καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν.

(3.) Καὶ λέγεται δεηθῆναι ἡ Κίλισσα Κύρου ἐπιδεῖξαι τὸ στράτευμα αὐτῇ. Βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδεῖξαι ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. Ἐκέλευσε δὲ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὡς νόμος αὐτοῖς εἰς μάχην, οὕτω ταχθῆναι καὶ στῆναι, συντάξαι δὲ ἕκαστον τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. Ἐτάχθησαν οὖν ἐπὶ τεττάρων.

(4.) Ὡς μὲν στρατηγήσοντα ἐμὲ ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐνορῶ δι' ἃ ἐμοὶ τοῦτο οὐ ποιητέον· ὡς δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ ὃν ἂν ἕλησθε πείσομαι ᾗ δυνατὸν μάλιστα, ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι καὶ ἄρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος μάλιστα ἀνθρώπων. Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥσπερ πάλιν τὸν στόλον Κύρου μὴ ποιουμένου, ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ ὡς εὔηθες εἴη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου ᾧ λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πρᾶξιν.

4. In (1) parse ἐκπεπτωκόταϛ. In (2) parse ἡττηθείϛ. In (3) parse ἐπιδεῖξαι. In (4) explain what is peculiar in the structure of the last sentence.

5. Translate into Greek :—

Cyrus remained there ten days.

No one shall say that I betrayed my friends, and chose the friendship of the Greeks.

I know that he thinks he is sustaining injury from us.

Use μένω, I remain; προδίδωμι, I betray; ἀδικῶ, I injure.

GEOGRAPHY. *Tuesday Afternoon, 5th June,* 1866.

Rev. F. W. Quilter, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Describe the position of the following mountain chains :—Jura, Andes, Lebanon, Rocky, Altai, Alleghany; and of these rivers,—Ebro, Clyde, Guadalquiver, Tweed. Mention any places of interest near which any of these rivers flow.

2. Name the capital towns of the following countries :—Sweden, Jamaica, Würtemberg, California, Columbia, Isle of Man, Chili, Ægypt, Poland, and name the river or sea on which each of them is situated.

3. Where are the following places? For what are any of them famous?—Archangel, Jeddo, Singapore, Trinidad, Quito, Sierra-Leone, Orleans, Nice, Badajoz, Ghent, Quebec, Smyrna.

4. Explain, giving examples of each, the terms promontory, gulf, isthmus, peninsula, creek, lake, fiord, estuary.

5. Name the principal islands in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Indian Ocean.

6. Enumerate the foreign possessions of England in the Southern Hemisphere.

7. How are these countries and counties bounded on the N. S. W. E. respectively?—England, Great Britain, Greece, Denmark, Asia, Patagonia, Lincolnshire, Cornwall, Munster.

8. What kind of government is established, and what language is vulgarly spoken, in these places?—Portugal, Tuscany, Switzerland, Prussia, Japan, Holland, Hungary, Sardinia, Abyssinia.

LATIN. *Wednesday Morning, 6th June,* 1866.

Rev. F. W. Quilter, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

Hac in utramque partem disputatione habita, quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Vincite, inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus, et id clariore voce, ut magna pars militum exaudiret: neque is sum, inquit, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear: hi sapient, et si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent: qui, si per te liceat, perendino die cum proximis hibernis conjuncti, communem cum reliquis belli casum sustineant, non rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris aut ferro aut fame intereant.

Septimo oppugnationis die, maximo coörto vento, ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis et fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ more Gallico stramentis erant tectæ, jacere cœperunt. Hæ celeriter ignem comprehenderunt, et venti magnitudine in omnem castrorum locum distulerunt. Hostes maximo clamore, sicuti parta jam atque explorata victoria, turres testudinesque agere et scalis vallum ascendere cœperunt.

Cæsar Fabium cum sua legione remittit in hiberna, ipse cum III legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit; et, quod tanti motus Galliæ exstiterant, totam hiemem ipse ad exercitum manere decrevit. Nam, illo incommodo de Sabini morte perlato, omnes fere Galliæ civitates de bello consultabant, nuncios legationesque in omnes partes dimittebant, et, quid reliqui consilii caperent, atque unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, nocturnaque in locis desertis concilia habebant. Neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Cæsaris intercessit, quin aliquem de conciliis ac motu Gallorum nuncium acciperet.

Jam pius Æneas sacra et sacra altera, patrem
  Afferet: Iliacos accipe, Vesta, deos.
Tempus erit, cum vos orbemque tuebitur idem
  Et fient ipso sacra colente deo.
Et penes Augustos patriæ tutela manebit:
  Hanc fas imperii frena tenere domum:
Inde nepos natusque dei, licet ipse recuset,
  Pondera cœlesti mente paterna feret.

'O pariter raptæ, quoniam hoc commune tenemus,
  Non ultra lente possumus esse piæ.
Stant acies. Sed utra di sint pro parte rogandi,
  Eligite. Hinc conjunx, hinc pater arma tenet.
Quærendum est, viduæ fieri malimus, an orbæ.
  Consilium vobis forte piumque dabo.'

Pellitur Anna domo, lacrimansque sororia linquit
  Mœnia: germanæ justa dat ante suæ.
Mixta bibunt molles lacrimis unguenta favillæ,
  Vertice libatas accipiuntque comas:
Terque vale dixit, cineres ter ad ora relatos
  Pressit, et est illis visa subesse soror.

2. Parse the following verbs, and give the present infinitive and the perfect indicative, active or passive, of each:—sapient, reposcent, intereant, distulerunt, extiterant, decrevit, fieret, tuebitur, feret, stant, quærendum, malimus.

   Give the comparative and superlative of cœlestis, ultra, lente, mollis, sacer, acriter.

   Give the genitive case singular and plural of alter, pater, deus, orbis, idem, domus, vertex, tu, uter, lis, glans, iter.

3. Give the meaning, and where you can the derivation, of these words:—actuarius, litera, contumelia, ferramentum, examinatus, detrimentum, fictilis, connubium; and translate into English "fidem reliquis interponere," "ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri," "turres contabulantur," "sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit."

4. Write in Latin:—"Cæsar, when he was informed of these things, sent two ambassadors, with an
   interpretibus
   interpreter apiece, to the two camps of the enemy to ask for peace."

   When do the Latins use the supines in "um" and "u" instead of the present infinitives, active and passive? and when do the Latins use distributive, where we should use cardinal numerals?

5. Give the modern names of Itius portus, Meldi, Samarobriva, Mosa; and the ancient names of Spain, Ireland, Thames, Bretagne.

6. What do we learn from Cæsar respecting the customs of the ancient Britons? Correct any wrong statements he has made in his description of Britain.

7. What different derivations does Ovid suggest of the word Quirinus? and what are the various traditions respecting the festival of Anna Perenna?

8. Translate one only of the two following passages; either the first into Latin Elegiac Verse, or the second into Latin Prose:—

   saxa
   Rhodopeian Orpheus moved stones and wild beasts (with his) lyre,
   tergeminum
   And the Tartarean lakes and the threefold dog.
   cantu vindex
   Stones (at) thy song, (O) most just avenger (of thy) mother,
   Officiosa
   Dutiful made new walls.
   forsitan
   And perhaps our name will-be-mixed (with) those,
   Nor will my writings be given (to) Lethean waters.
   Tarquinius (of the) Roman nation was holding the last
   ad
   Kingdoms, an unjust man, but brave in-respect-of arms:
   He had-taken some, he-had-overthrown other cities,
   arte.
   And had made Gabii his-own by a base stratagem.

Cassivellaunus immediately sends ambassadors to Kent, over which district (regionibus) four kings (præerant) presided, and he commands them to attack (adoriantur) and storm (oppugnent) the camp of the enemy. When these had come to the camp, our soldiers, having made a sally (eruptione), withdrew (reduxerunt) their own men in-safety (incolumes), after they had killed many of the enemy and had taken Lugotorix a nobleman captive. Cassivellaunus, when this battle was reported (nunciato), sends ambassadors through Atrebas Commius to Cæsar respecting a surrender (deditione).

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Wednesday Afternoon, 6th June, 1866.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Subtract fifteen thousand fifteen hundred and fifteen from seventeen thousand and seventy.

2. What is the cost of 750 lbs. of tea at 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb.?

3. What sum must be divided among 35 men so that each of them may have £15 16*s.* 7*d.*?

4. Add together $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{2}{5}$, divide this sum by the product of these fractions, and subtract $\frac{1}{2}$ from the result.

5. If $\frac{3}{7}$ of an estate is worth £1350, what is the value of $\frac{2}{9}$ of it?

6. Reduce 3 *s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to the decimal of 16 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

7. Divide £132 among A, B, and C, so that A shall have twice as much as B, and B half as much again as C.

8. Find the square root of 10·0489.

9. When $a = \frac{3}{4}$, $b = \frac{1}{3}$, find the value of $a\,b + a - 2b$.

10. Divide $a^5 + b^5$ by $a + b$.

11. Find the cube of $\frac{3}{4}\,x^2\,y^{m+1}$. What will be its numerical value when $x = 2$, $y = 1$?

12. Solve these equations:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{11}{12}.$$

$$17 - 4\,(2x - 7) = 5.$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 4x + 2y &= 10\tfrac{1}{2} \\ 7x - 3y &= 3\tfrac{3}{4} \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{x}{x+1} = 1\tfrac{1}{2}.$$

13. Find the number from the fifth part of which if 4 be taken, four times the remainder is equal to 12.

14. The product of two numbers is 40; if the lesser is increased by 2, the product is increased by 16.

FRENCH. *Thursday Morning, 7th June,* 1866.

[Three hours.]

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Write the following words in the plural number :—héros, chef-d'œuvre, feu, oiseau, cheval, ciel, noix, chou-fleur.

2. Give the participles of the following verbs :—payer, plaire, mourir, naître, rire, résoudre, vivre, lire, savoir.

3. Translate into English :—

(1.) Pendant son sommeil, il eut un songe. Il lui sembla voir un char attelé de deux dragons, qui volaient vers lui du haut de la nue. Dans ce char était la déesse Cérès, couronnée d'épis, et portant une gerbe et une faucille.

(2.) Les portes sont occupées par une foule de jeunes guerriers, couverts d'armes étincelantes, appuyés sur leurs lances, la tête haute, et rejetant en arrière le panache qui ombrage leurs casques. Ils glacent d'effroi ceux même qu'ils ne menacent pas, et ils semblent déjà savoir qu'ils doivent soumettre le monde. Numa pénètre dans la ville ; partout il voit l'image de la guerre, partout il entend le bruit des armes.

(3.) Telle et plus belle encore était la guerrière. Numa la prend pour Pallas ; il tombe à genoux devant elle, veut prononcer des vœux, et ne peut retrouver l'usage de la parole. Sa langue est attachée à son palais ; sa bouche reste à demi-ouverte ; ses bras demeurent étendus vers celle qu'il contemple ; ses yeux fixes et éblouis la regardent sans mouvement.

(4.) Après ces paroles, il saisit un taureau furieux, que vingt sacrificateurs pouvaient à peine contenir ; le roi, d'une main, l'entraîne à l'autel, le fait tomber sur les genoux, arrache quelques poils de son large front, l'immole ; et les prêtres achèvent le sacrifice.

4. Translate into French :—

He gave them to me.
Do not give me any.
He is wiser than he was.
It is your turn to speak.

5. Write the Latin words from which the following words are derived :—épi, faucille, tête, tout, maître, vœu, poil, peine, immoler, vingt, encore, bras, beau.

6. Translate into French :—

It will be felt of what importance the dog is in the order of nature, if we suppose for a moment that the species had never existed. Without the help of the dog, how would man have been able to conquer, and reduce to subjection, the other animals? Man's first art then was the training of the dog, and its result was the conquest and peaceable possession of the earth.

EUCLID, Book I. *Thursday Afternoon, 7th June,* 1866.

[Three hours.]

Rev. F. W. Quilter, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Define a plane angle, a plane superficies, an isosceles triangle, a figure, a circle, an axiom, a corollary, a term, a trapezium ; write out the last axiom and state what theorem in the 1st Book this axiom is used to prove.

2. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. Prove this in all three cases.

3. Prove that two straight lines cannot have a common segment.

4. Upon the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles that have their sides which are terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity. Prove this in case II only, when the vertex of one triangle falls within the other.

5. Prove that if the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle. If in any right-angled triangle the side opposite to the right angle be 13 inches and one of the other sides be 5 inches, find the length of the remaining side.

6. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

7. Prove that if a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles. To how many right angles are the interior angles of a pentagon equal? How could you find the sixth part of a right angle by means of an equilateral triangle?

8. Prove that straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to each other.

   What is the greatest number of angles you could possibly describe by means of three, and how many could you describe by means of four straight lines?

9. Write out the enunciations of the three Propositions in the 1st Book of Euclid which treat of equal triangles; viz.—the IVth, VIIIth, and XXVIth.

10. At a given point in a given straight line make a rectilineal angle equal to a given rectilineal angle. What condition is necessary that it may be possible to draw the second of the two triangles? How do we know it to be fulfilled in this case?

11. Describe a square on a given straight line. What is the corollary to this Proposition?

N.B.—In writing out the Propositions attention must be paid to punctuation, spelling, and hand-writing, and no symbols or abbrevations may be used.

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